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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference GWS/20861	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB99/04195	International filing date (day/month/year) 13/12/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 11/12/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C13K13/00		
Applicant RELAX LIMITED et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.



2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 3 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 05/06/2000	Date of completion of this report 19.03.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Korb, M Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8639 

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB99/04195

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).):*

Description, pages:

1,3-13	as originally filed		
2,2A	as received on	07/12/2000 with letter of	06/12/2000

Claims, No.:

7 (part),8-19	as originally filed		
1-6,7 (part)	as received on	07/12/2000 with letter of	06/12/2000

Drawings, sheets:

1/2,2/2	as originally filed
---------	---------------------

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB99/04195

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-11
	No:	Claims	12-19
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	1
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-19
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/04195

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 197502 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D17, AN 1975-02561W XP002133044 -& JP 49 054556 A (MORINAGA MILK CO LTD), 27 May 1974 (1974-05-27)

D2: US-A-5 326 405 (PLUIM HENK ET AL) 5 July 1994 (1994-07-05) cited in the application

2. D1, (abstract) describes a method of drying lactulose syrup wherein the lactulose syrup is dried in a shelf-type freeze dryer at > -45 degree (°C) under reduced pressure to 80-5% solids, warmed gradually to 60-90 degrees (°C) to foam, and dried continuously in vacuum to <2% water in order to prepare a high pure lactulose powder preparation which is free of drying agents.

Thus the foam is formed from the solid due to the evaporation of water.

D1 does not teach to form the foam from a lactulose solution.

Thus the method according to claims 1 to 11 is considered novel over D1 (Art. 33(2) PCT).

3. The dry, lactulose-containing powder according to claims 12 to 16 having a specific content of moisture and of lactulose and being free of swelling or drying agent are overlapping with the contents of moisture and of lactulose described in D1. Furthermore the high pure lactulose powder preparation of D1 fulfills also the requirement of being free of swelling or drying agent.

Hence the claimed dry, lactulose-containing powder is not considered novel over D1 (Art. 33(2) PCT).

Furthermore D2 (cf. claims 1-4) disclosing a crystalline lactulose powder devoid of swelling or drying agent which may optionally prepared in the presence of seed crystals is also falling within the scope of claims 12-16 with regard to the moisture and lactulose content. As the claimed dry lactulose-containing powder may also contain

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/04195

component(s) other than lactulose, the crystalline lactulose powder of D2 even if prepared by using crystal seeds (D2, cf. example) takes away novelty of the claimed dry, lactulose-containing powder (Art. 33(2) PCT).

4. The dry, lactulose-containing foam according to claims 17-19 is also not considered novel over the dry shelf-type freeze dry lactulose foam described in D1 (abstract) (Art. 33(2) PCT).

5. The method of drying a lactulose solution according to claim 1 solves the problem of providing foam by a process which can be performed quickly and continuously, because the lactulose solution is fed into a vacuum chamber at elevated temperature and reduced pressure whereupon the solution quickly forms a foam. The foam is dried in a much shorter time period (all examples took less than 1 hour), compared with the process of D1, which requires drying times of around 24 hours.

Thus, with regard to the advantages solved by the method according to claim 1, the claimed subject-matter is considered as involving an inventive step over D1 (Art. 33(3) PCT).

Re Item VIII

Certain observations on the international application

1. It is clear from the description on pages 3-4 that the "introduction of the lactulose solution into a vacuum chamber" is essential to the definition of the invention. Since independent claim 10 does not contain this feature it does not meet the requirement following from Article 6 PCT taken in combination with Rule 6.3(b) PCT that any independent claim must contain all the technical features essential to the definition of the invention.

2. The relative term "about" in context with ranges used in claim 7 have no well-recognised meaning and leave the reader in doubt as to the meaning of the technical features to which they refer, thereby rendering the definition of the subject-matter of said claims unclear (Article 6 PCT).

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/04195

CLAIMS

1. A method of drying a lactulose solution, comprising
5 introducing the solution into a vacuum chamber at elevated temperature and at reduced pressure so that the solution forms a foam; drying the foam under reduced pressure; and
10 optionally, milling or grinding or breaking the dried foam into powder.
2. A method according to Claim 1 comprising extruding the solution through a nozzle so that the solution foams as it exits the nozzle.
- 15 3. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the foam is dried at a temperature which is reduced over time.
4. A method according to Claim 3 comprising passing the foam through a plurality of drying zones, each zone being at a different temperature,
20 the temperature of the zones reducing from one zone to the next.
5. A method according to Claim 4 comprising passing the foam through a first zone at a temperature of at least 100°C and passing the foam through a final zone at a temperature of 50°C or less.
25
6. A method according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein the foam is dried at a temperature which increases and then decreases.
7. A method according to any of Claims 1-6 comprising passing the foam
30 through a first zone at a temperature of about 110-130°C for a period of about 8-15 minutes, passing the foam through a second zone at a temperature of ~~about~~ 70-90°C for a period of ~~about~~ 8-15 minutes and

- 2 -

lactulose by simultaneous stirring and heating of a lactulose solution to reduce its water content and introduction of seed crystals until a free-flowing powder is obtained. A disadvantage of this method is that it needs to be carried out in batches and is not suitable for commercial scale production. Additionally, there is the need to introduce seed crystals and these crystals may contaminate or be different from the content of the lactulose solution, as well as introducing a further step into the process.

US Patent 5415695 describes a further method of preparing solid forms of lactulose by evaporating lactulose syrup to reduce its water content and then cooling the evaporated syrup until it solidifies. The solidified product can then be milled into powder. The method is preferably carried out with very rapid cooling of the lactulose solution. This often results in a product that needs extensive milling or other processing to obtain a uniform powder. Further, it is not possible to carry out this process in a continuous fashion.

A still further process for manufacturing solid lactulose preparations is described in WO 98/19684. An aqueous lactulose solution is spray-dried in a countercurrent of air into a fluidised bed container. However, to obtain reliable output of dried lactulose it is generally necessary for a swelling or gelling agent to be included to absorb water from the lactulose solution. As previously mentioned, the presence of any such agent is highly undesirable in pharmaceutical preparations containing lactulose.

- 2A -

JP49-54556 describes a method for drying lactulose syrup in a shelf-type freeze dryer at temperatures of $>-45^{\circ}\text{C}$ under reduced pressure. In this process, a batch of lactulose is spread onto a tray, freeze-dried to 80-85% solids, and then warmed gradually to form a foam, which is dried under reduced pressure at a temperature of 80°C for 4 hours, followed by a temperature of 35°C for 18 hours. This process requires long drying times and is only suitable as a batch operation.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an alternative method for drying of lactulose solutions so as to obtain a powdered form of lactulose.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method of drying lactulose which does not require the presence of agents such as swelling or drying agents or seed crystals.

Accordingly, a first aspect of the present invention provides a method of

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference GWS/20861	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 99/ 04195	International filing date (day/month/year) 13/12/1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 11/12/1998
Applicant RELAX LIMITED et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

METHOD OF DRYING A LACTULOSE SOLUTION

5. With regard to the abstract,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☐ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/04195

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C13K13/00 C07H3/00 A61K9/16 A61K31/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C13K C07H A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 197502 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D17, AN 1975-02561W XP002133044 -& JP 49 054556 A (MORINAGA MILK CO LTD), 27 May 1974 (1974-05-27) abstract	1,7,12, 13,16-19
A	US 5 326 405 A (PLUIM HENK ET AL) 5 July 1994 (1994-07-05) cited in the application	1
A	US 3 716 408 A (NAGASAWA T ET AL) 13 February 1973 (1973-02-13) cited in the application	1
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/03/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Van Moer, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/AB 99/04195

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 98 19684 A (FRESENIUS PHARMA AUSTRIA GMBH ;WEISSBACH BERGER CHRISTIANE (AT)) 14 May 1998 (1998-05-14) cited in the application -----</p>	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/04195

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 49054556	A	27-05-1974	JP 52021063 B	08-06-1977
US 5326405	A	05-07-1994	AT 138922 T	15-06-1996
			AU 634098 B	11-02-1993
			AU 8566191 A	16-04-1992
			BG 60867 B	31-05-1996
			CA 2053079 A	13-04-1992
			CS 9103077 A	15-04-1992
			DE 69120013 D	11-07-1996
			DE 69120013 T	24-10-1996
			DK 480519 T	24-06-1996
			EP 0480519 A	15-04-1992
			ES 2087963 T	01-08-1996
			FI 914757 A	13-04-1992
			GR 3020254 T	30-09-1996
			HK 174796 A	27-09-1996
			HU 209472 B	28-06-1994
			IE 76458 B	22-10-1997
			IL 99682 A	31-08-1995
			JP 2741812 B	22-04-1998
			JP 4262800 A	18-09-1992
			NO 175861 B	12-09-1994
			NZ 240165 A	26-03-1993
			PL 291974 A	15-06-1992
			RO 112295 A	30-07-1997
			SG 43680 A	14-11-1997
			SI 9111632 A, B	31-12-1997
			SK 279153 B	08-07-1998
			RU 2034931 C	10-05-1995
			ZA 9108087 A	29-07-1992
US 3716408	A	13-02-1973	JP 49044331 B	27-11-1974
			AT 316756 B	15-06-1974
			AU 453467 B	03-10-1974
			AU 3420171 A	12-04-1973
			BE 774451 A	14-02-1972
			CA 954448 A	10-09-1974
			DK 150193 B	05-01-1987
			FI 51825 B	31-12-1976
			FR 2139789 A	12-01-1973
			GB 1318494 A	31-05-1973
			IT 1050438 B	10-03-1981
			NL 7113343 A, B	04-12-1972
			NO 132487 B	11-08-1975
			SE 384798 B	24-05-1976
WO 9819684	A	14-05-1998	DE 19645712 A	07-05-1998

METHOD OF DRYING A LACTULOSE SOLUTION

5 The present invention relates to a method of drying a solution, in particular to a method of drying a lactulose solution so as to obtain a powder which can be reconstituted with water to form a lactulose solution.

10 Lactulose is a synthetic disaccharide that consists of fructose and galactose. As there is no corresponding disaccharidase in the human intestinal mucosal cells, lactulose is not split in the small intestine and therefore is not absorbed. In the colon, it is metabolised to organic acids in short chains (acetic and lactic acids) by the gut flora. This fermentation acidifies the content of the intestine and has an osmotic effect; the higher the dose, the stronger the osmotic effect. Hence, lactulose solutions are used as laxatives. Lactulose
15 preparations that are commercially available also include quantities of galactose, lactose, and other sugars.

A problem with lactulose solutions is that they are awkward to transport - typical lactulose solutions contain about 30 percent of water and hence a
20 large amount of weight that is transported is made up of this water. It would be preferable for a powdered or other dry formulation of lactulose to be transported, and hence a number of proposals have been made to dry lactulose solutions. All of these proposals have specific disadvantages.

25 US Patent 3716408 describes a lactulose powder containing 55 percent or above lactulose obtained by spray drying. It is necessary to incorporate an amount of an agent to promote drying of the lactulose, specifically konnyaku powder, into the solution in order for drying to be successful. However, it is highly undesirable for pharmaceutical preparations to include any such
30 additional agents.

US Patent 5326405 describes a method for preparation of crystal-water-free

lactulose by simultaneous stirring and heating of a lactulose solution to reduce its water content and introduction of seed crystals until a free-flowing powder is obtained. A disadvantage of this method is that it needs to be carried out in batches and is not suitable for commercial scale production. Additionally,
5 there is the need to introduce seed crystals and these crystals may contaminate or be different from the content of the lactulose solution, as well as introducing a further step into the process.

US Patent 5415695 describes a further method of preparing solid forms of
10 lactulose by evaporating lactulose syrup to reduce its water content and then cooling the evaporated syrup until it solidifies. The solidified product can then be milled into powder. The method is preferably carried out with very rapid cooling of the lactulose solution. This often results in a product that needs extensive milling or other processing to obtain a uniform powder. Further, it
15 is not possible to carry out this process in a continuous fashion.

A still further process for manufacturing solid lactulose preparations is described in WO 98/19684. An aqueous lactulose solution is spray-dried in a countercurrent of air into a fluidised bed container. However, to obtain
20 reliable output of dried lactulose it is generally necessary for a swelling or gelling agent to be included to absorb water from the lactulose solution. As previously mentioned, the presence of any such agent is highly undesirable in pharmaceutical preparations containing lactulose.

25 It is an object of the present invention to provide an alternative method for drying of lactulose solutions so as to obtain a powdered form of lactulose.

It is a further object of the present invention to provided a method of drying
lactulose which does not require the presence of agents such as swelling or
30 drying agents or seed crystals.

Accordingly, a first aspect of the present invention provides a method of

drying a lactulose solution comprising introducing the solution into a vacuum chamber at elevated temperature and at reduced pressure so that the solution forms a foam, and drying the foam to obtain a dried lactulose-containing composition.

5

It has advantageously been found that the foam obtained can be dried, typically under reduced pressure, to obtain a powdered form of lactulose without the need for swelling or drying agents and without the need for seed crystals. Thus, the lactulose powder obtained by the method of the invention is eminently suitable for pharmaceutical compositions, and is suitable for reconstitution with water to provide a lactulose solution.

10

The dried product obtained using the invention has a number of advantages. It is lighter than the currently available syrup and easier to measure in accurate doses. Bottles of syrup are liable to break, whereas packets of powder avoid this problem. The powder can be reconstituted with tap water to provide a dosage solution - 10 to 15g in a cap of water, about 200ml, is typical.

15

In an example of use of the invention, a lactulose solution having at least 80 percent solids by weight is introduced into a vacuum chamber at elevated temperature and at reduced pressure so that the solution forms a foam. This foam is dried under reduced pressure and a powder then obtained by milling or grinding or breaking the dried foam. The resultant powder typically has a moisture content of less than 10% and preferably less than 8%, most preferably less than 6%, and is in the form of a white, granular powder that is free flowing and can be packaged directly without further treatment. Upon reconstitution with water the powder forms a lactulose solution.

20

Prior to drying, the lactulose solution is suitably maintained outside the vacuum chamber at about atmospheric pressure and ambient temperature. Solution is then fed into the vacuum chamber and upon encountering

25

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conditions of elevated temperature and reduced pressure within the chamber expands into a foam. In this foam the profusion of bubbles that are created means that compared to the solution a very large surface area is presented to the environment inside the vacuum chamber and the lactulose solution has
5 been spread out into a large number of thin films that make up the bubbles and other parts of the foam; the solution has thus been converted into a form suitable for drying.

In the method of the invention, the highest temperature is generally at the
10 point of entry into the chamber and the method comprises extruding the solution through a nozzle so that the solution foams as it exits the nozzle and enters the environment of the chamber. The invention is suited to be carried out continuously and in an embodiment of the invention the drying is carried out using a moving belt onto which is deposited the lactulose foam exiting
15 from the nozzle. The belt moves forwards, away from the nozzle, so creating space for further foam that continues to exit from the nozzle. In a specific embodiment of the invention, as the belt moves forwards so the nozzle moves back and forth across the belt covering a portion of or the whole of the width of the belt with foam. By the time the nozzle has travelled from one side to
20 the other and returned the belt has advanced sufficiently to provide space for a further line of foam to be deposited. Thus, most preferably, the method is carried out in a vacuum belt dryer and comprises evenly distributing the solution over the belt of the dryer as the belt is moved. A non-stick coating on the belt, such as a Teflon coating is preferred, for ease of removing dried
25 foam further along the belt.

Drying can be carried out at varying or fixed temperatures. The drying temperature may rise from one section of the chamber to the next and then fall. The temperature may be chosen so that the solution does not initially
30 foam an entry into the chamber but does so when advanced to a higher temperature zone. Preferably the highest temperature is at or about the point of entry of solution into the chamber. It is further preferred that the foam is

dried at a temperature which is reduced over time. Initially, when the foam is first formed at high temperature, if the temperature were to be reduced too quickly the foam might collapse. The temperature is thus kept fairly high for at least the first section of the drying stage to maintain the foam. As the water content is reduced so the foam solidifies and the temperature can be reduced in latter stages of drying. This staged temperature drop has the advantage that the risk of damage to the lactulose caused by excessive heating is substantially avoided. A further advantage is that the final stage can be chosen to be at a temperature that is at or close to ambient, whereby dried lactulose exiting the dryer can immediately be packaged and sealed, for example in plastic bags that might not be suitable to receive hot lactulose.

The method of the invention preferably comprises passing the foam through a plurality of drying zones, each zone being at a different temperature, the temperature of the zones reducing from one zone to the next. Foaming of the solution occurs when the combination of temperature and pressure is such that bubbles of steam form from the water content of the solution.

The method can advantageously comprise passing the foam through a first zone at a temperature of at least 100°C and passing the foam through a final zone at a temperature of 50°C or less. The foam may suitably reside in each zone for at least 3 minutes. More specifically, the method may comprise passing the foam through a first zone at a temperature of about 110-130°C for a period of about 3-12 minutes, passing the foam through a second zone at a temperature of about 70-90°C for a period of about 3-12 minutes and passing the foam through a third zone at a temperature of about 20-40°C for about 3-12 minutes. The time in each zone is more preferably about 4-6 minutes.

Whilst the temperature can readily be changed from one zone to the next in a vacuum chamber, it is usually technically more difficult to provide zones of differing pressure. In the method of the invention, the pressure in the vacuum

chamber is usually maintained below 50mbar, and preferably below 40mbar and above 5mbar. To provide the conditions suitable for foaming of the solution a combination of temperature and pressure is needed, and at below 50mbar a temperature of at least 100°C has been found to produce a good
5 foam with at least 110°C generally being used. A lower temperature may also be effective, dependent upon the chamber pressure. Higher temperatures may also be used provided these are not so high as to risk caramelization or other detriment to the lactulose. Generally, with chamber pressures in the range 5-50mbar temperature of 100-150°C are suitable to produce the
10 foaming of the solution needed for satisfactory drying, though it is the combination of temperature and pressure that is used rather than any particular value of either. Reduced pressure can be any pressure below atmospheric.

15 The invention further provides a method of drying a lactulose solution comprising subjecting the solution to conditions of raised temperature and reduced pressure so that the solution expands into a foam, and drying the foam thereby produced.

20 In a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of drying a lactulose solution by spreading out the solution into a thin film, and drying the film under reduced pressure. The film should preferably have a thickness of no more than 2mm. Thus, the method comprises forming substantially continuous thin sheets 2mm or less thick of the lactulose
25 solution. These can be dried at reduced pressure without needing seed crystals or agents to help absorb water from the lactulose solution.

The methods of the invention are suitable for drying of lactulose-containing solutions having varying lactulose compositions. Generally, lactulose-
30 containing solutions contain at least about 40% lactulose by weight, typically around 50 percent or more. High water content solutions can be dried, though when the water content of the solution is high this means the height

of foam produced in the method is increased and this can produce impractical levels of foam in some dryers, for example if there is limited headspace above the belt. Solutions with 60 or more percent solids by weight can be dried by the present method. Good results have been obtained using the method of

5 the invention to dry a lactulose solution having 80 percent by weight solids or more preferably at least 82 percent, made up of a combination of lactulose and optionally other sugars such as galactose, lactose, tagatose, fructose and epilactose of which the major component is lactulose. In a specific embodiment of the invention, a lactulose solution contains 69 percent solids

10 by weight, made up of 50 percent lactulose, 4 percent galactose, 4 percent lactose, 2 percent tagatose, 1 percent fructose, 3 percent epilactose and 5 percent other sugars. The solids content of this solution is then reduced, such as by evaporation of water at elevated temperature, to obtain a solution having at least 80 percent solids by weight, and this solution has produced

15 good results in specific embodiments of the invention, leading to a dried product that is white and free-flowing and is readily reconstituted with water to form a lactulose solution.

The invention yet further provides, in an additional aspect, a method of drying

20 a sugar-containing solution, comprising introducing the solution into a vacuum chamber at elevated temperature and at reduced pressure so that the sugar-containing solution forms a foam, and drying the foam under reduced pressure. Optionally, the dried foam can be milled or ground or broken into powder. Other referred features and embodiments of the this further aspect

25 of the invention correspond to the preferred features and embodiments of the first aspect of the invention.

There now follows a description of specific embodiment of the invention, illustrated by the accompanying drawings in which:-

30

Fig. 1 shows a schematic side view of apparatus for carrying out the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows an enlarged view of a dispenser head; and

Fig.3 shows a view from above the dispenser head of Fig.2.

5 Referring to figures 1, 2 and 3 apparatus 10 comprises a moving Teflon-coated belt 11 mounted on rollers 12 for movement in the direction shown by the arrow A. First, second and third heaters 13, 14 and 15 are located immediately underneath the belt 11 and linked to control apparatus (not shown) for maintaining the first, second and third heating zones in the
10 immediate vicinity of the respective heaters at different temperatures. Heating is achieved using hot water or steam. Thermal oils may also be used. In the vacuum environment of the chamber, heating is achieved by conduction and radiation, and the heaters are very close to or in contact with the belt.

15 A lactulose solution is introduced into the apparatus via nozzle 16 at the end of a fluid line 19 connected to the lactulose solution which is located externally of the apparatus and connected to fluid input 20. Arrows indicate the direction of flow of solution. The nozzle, belt and heating zones are all located within a vacuum chamber 21 of the apparatus. The nozzle moves in
20 a reciprocating motion at the end of a dispenser head 22 mounted on pivot 23 moving back and forth across the belt as the belt moves forwards, depositing an even layer of solution over virtually the whole of the width of the belt. Outlines 22a and 22b show the extent of travel of the dispenser head 22 in operation.

25 Referring in more detail to figure 1, lactulose solution is extruded from exit point 17 of the nozzle 16 and upon entry into the vacuum chamber, under conditions of elevated temperature and reduced pressure, expands into foam 18. The exit point 17 has a diameter of about 5mm and at a temperature of
30 about 120°C and a pressure of 50mbar or less a foam is produced which typically has a height of around 40-70mm.

The belt 11 moves slowly in the direction shown by arrow A and the belt speed is such that when the nozzle has completed its return trip from one side of the belt to the other and back the belt has advanced by an amount equal to the width of foam produced by the extruded solution. As a result a foam carpet is laid down on the belt and the extrusion and drying is continuous. The foam dries as it is moved by the belt through the various heating zones under reduced pressure. The first zone is at about 120°C and the last at about 40°C, with intermediate zones at intermediate temperatures.

Dried foam at about 40°C then falls off or is cut off the end of the belt and falls into a collecting bin 23. The dried foam is optionally subjected to milling or grinding or other breaking to obtain a lactulose powder.

The apparatus also has inspection covers 24 and inspection ports 25 along its side and is supported by legs 26. Fluid feed apparatus 27 comprises a container 28 for holding the solution and motor plus gearbox 29 for pumping the solution along fluid line 19.

Example 1

A lactulose-containing solution was prepared having 80 percent by weight solids of which about 70 percent was lactulose. This solution was introduced into the vacuum chamber of the apparatus as described above with reference to the drawings through a nozzle of 5mm diameter and into a heating zone at a temperature of about 120°C. The pressure in the vacuum chamber was maintained at about 30mbar. The three heating zones in the apparatus were maintained at about 120°C, about 80°C and about 40°C, with a belt speed such that the foam remained within each area for about 10 minutes.

The lactulose solution introduced into the chamber expanded into a foam of about 50mm height having a yellowy-white colour and a glistening appearance. On exiting from the third heating zone, at about 40°C, the foam had dried to a moisture content of about 4 percent and was broken up into

a free-flowing powder. This powder was suitable for direct packaging into plastic bags or other containers and was found upon simple mixing with water readily to be reconstituted into a lactulose-containing solution.

5 Example 2

10 The method of Example 1 was repeated with variations in the solids content of the lactulose solution, the temperatures in the individual heating zones, the pressure within the vacuum chamber and the belt speed (i.e. the total residence time in all heating zones) and with the feeding time and temperatures recorded.

The specific conditions and results obtained are shown in the following tables, and the examples were carried out using apparatus having four individual heating zones.

Table 1

5	Test No.	1	2	3	4
	Solids content of lactulose solution, %	84	84	84	84
10	Temperatures in zones 1-4, °C	120/100/ 80/40	80/120/ 80/40	80/100/ 80/40	80/100/ 80/40
	Vacuum abs, mbar	25	35	35	10
	Residence time, min	42	42	42	18
15	Feed temperature, °C	36	35	35	37
	Feeding time, min	6	6	6	6
20	Dried Product				
	Quantity, Kg	0.6255	0.5978	0.6622	0.6744
	Output, Kg/m ² /h	3.91	3.74	4.14	4.22
	Colour	white	white	white	white
25	Residual moisture, %	3.0	1.9	4.4	4.2

Table 2

5	Test No.	5	6	7	8
	Solids content of lactulose solution, %	84	84	84	84
10	Temperatures in zones 1-4, °C	120/100/ 80/22	120/100/ 80/22	120/100/ 80/23	140/120/ 100/40
	Vacuum abs, mbar	10	10	10	10
	Residence time, min	18	18	18	19
15	Feed temperature, °C	37	38	38	38
	Feeding time, min	6	6	3	6
20	Dried Product Quantity, Kg	0.6669	0.6733	0.3793	0.6784
	Output, Kg/m ² /h	4.17	4.21	4.74	4.24
	Colour	white	white	white	white
25	Residual moisture, %	4.4	5.0	5.5	3.5

The invention thus provides a method for drying a lactulose solution into a powdered form, without the need for swelling or gelling agents or seed crystals, and also provides a powdered form of lactulose that is readily reconstituted with water to reform a lactulose solution.

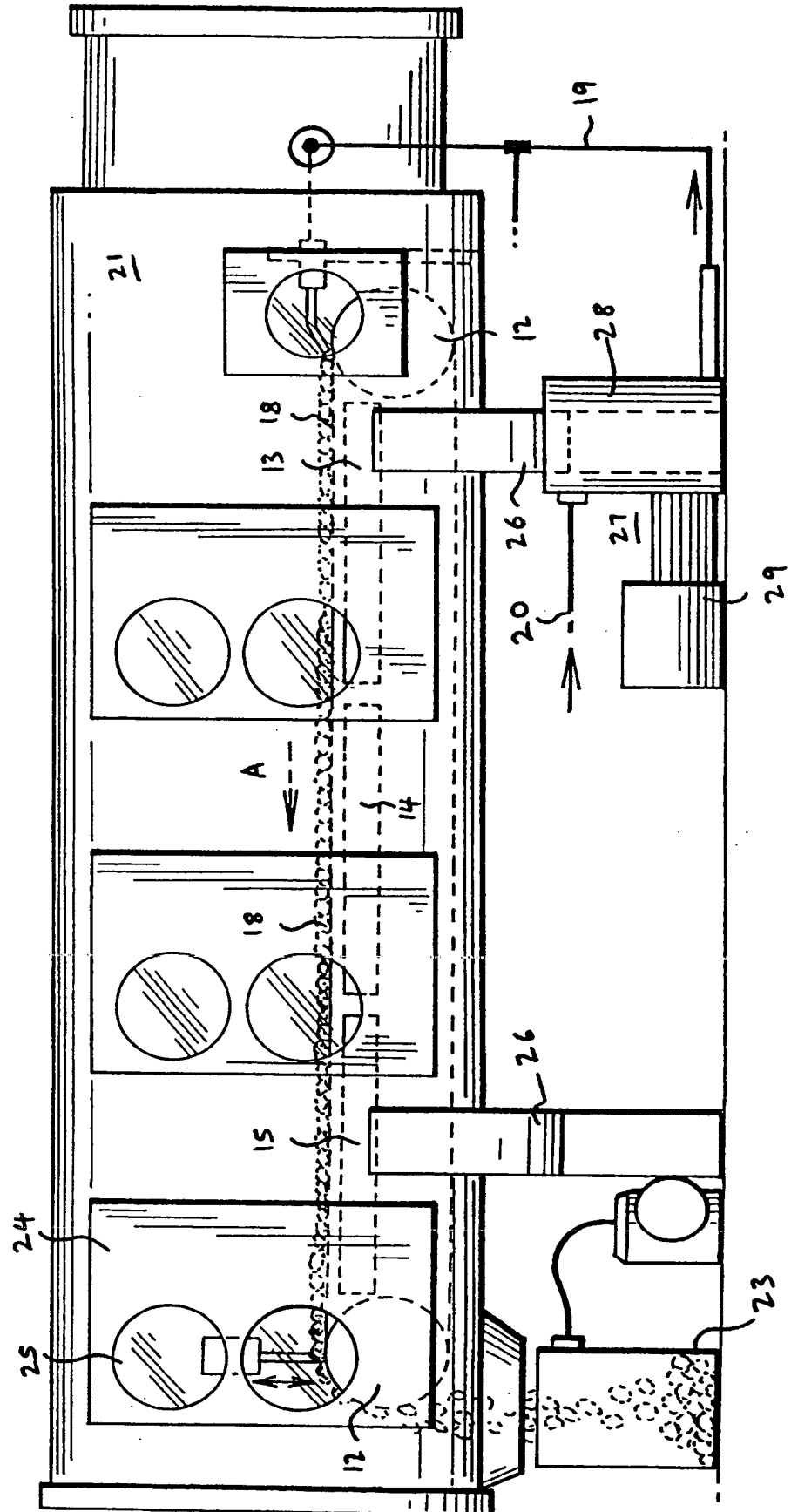
CLAIMS

1. A method of drying a lactulose solution, comprising
5 introducing the solution into a vacuum chamber at elevated temperature and at reduced pressure so that the solution forms a foam;

drying the foam under reduced pressure; and
10 optionally, milling or grinding or breaking the dried foam into powder.
2. A method according to Claim 1 comprising extruding the solution through a nozzle so that the solution foams as it exits the nozzle.
- 15 3. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the foam is dried at a temperature which is reduced over time.
4. A method according to Claim 3 comprising passing the foam through a plurality of drying zones, each zone being at a different temperature,
20 the temperature of the zones reducing from one zone to the next.
5. A method according to Claim 4 comprising passing the foam through a first zone at a temperature of at least 100°C and passing the foam through a final zone at a temperature of 50°C or less.
25
6. A method according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein the foam is dried at a temperature which increases and then decreases.
7. A method according to any of Claims 1-6 comprising passing the foam
30 through a first zone at a temperature of about 110-130°C for a period of about 8-15 minutes, passing the foam through a second zone at a temperature of about 70-90°C for a period of about 8-15 minutes and

1/2

FIG. 1



10

2/2
FIG. 2

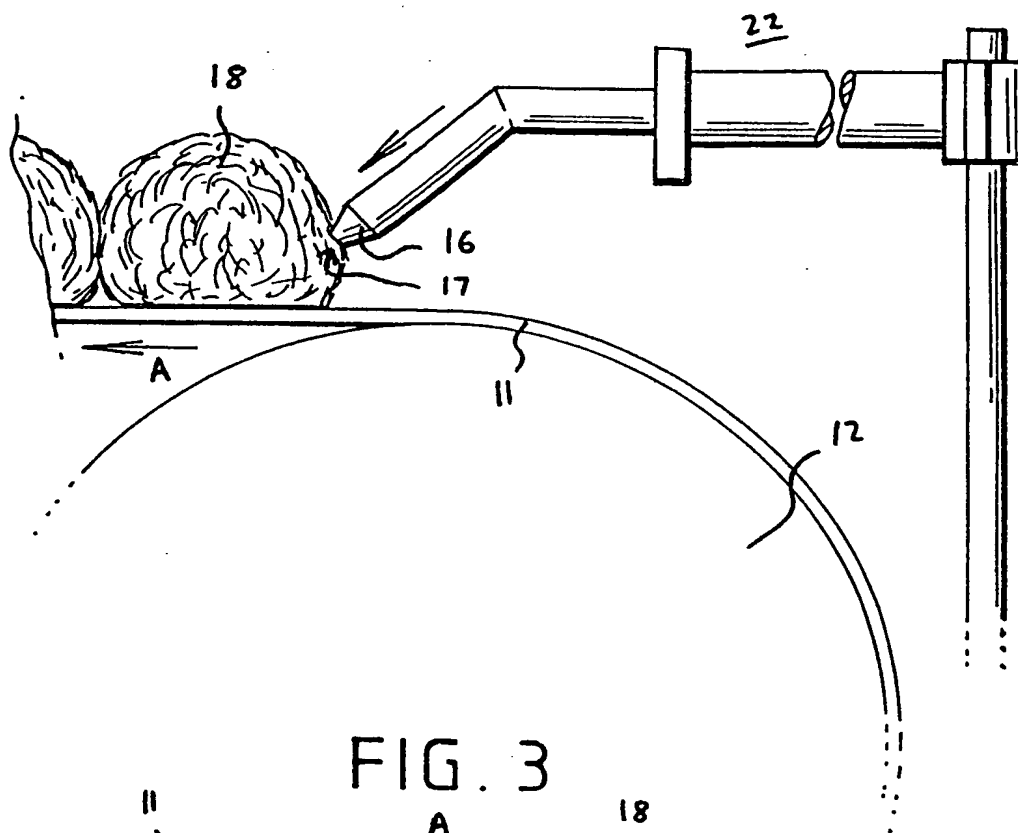
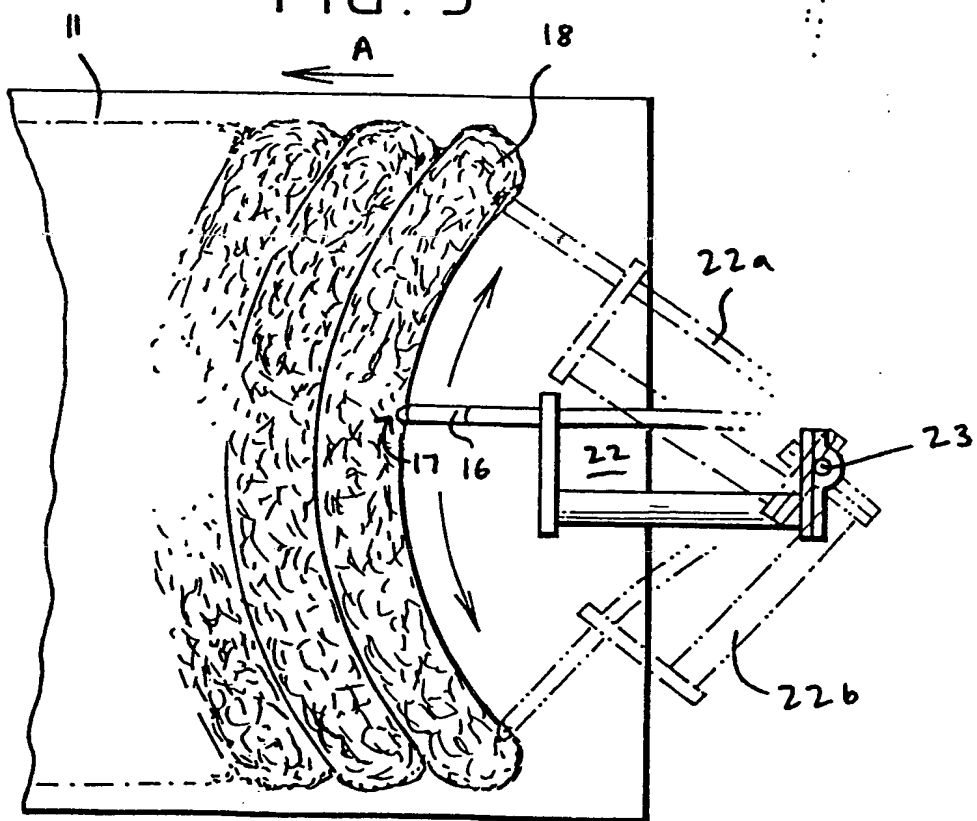


FIG. 3



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No.

PCT/GB 99/04195

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C13K13/00 C07H3/00 A61K9/16 A61K31/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C13K C07H A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 197502 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D17, AN 1975-02561W XP002133044 - & JP 49 054556 A (MORINAGA MILK CO LTD), 27 May 1974 (1974-05-27) abstract</p>	1,7,12, 13,16-19
A	<p>US 5 326 405 A (PLUIM HENK ET AL) 5 July 1994 (1994-07-05) cited in the application</p>	1
A	<p>US 3 716 408 A (NAGASAWA T ET AL) 13 February 1973 (1973-02-13) cited in the application</p>	1
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/03/2000

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Van Moer, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 99/04195

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. Application No.

PCT/GB 99/04195

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P. INT COOPERATION TREA

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
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To:

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Mathys & Squire
100 Gray's Inn Road
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ROYAUME-UNI

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 07 June 2001 (07.06.01)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION International filing date (day/month/year) 13 December 1999 (13.12.99)
Applicant's or agent's file reference GWS/20861	
International application No. PCT/GB99/04195	

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> the inventor	<input type="checkbox"/> the agent
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Date of mailing (day/month/year) 20 July 2000 (20.07.00)	
International application No. PCT/GB99/04195	Applicant's or agent's file reference GWS/20861
International filing date (day/month/year) 13 December 1999 (13.12.99)	Priority date (day/month/year) 11 December 1998 (11.12.98)
Applicant GREENWOOD, Alan, Kenneth et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

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☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was

☐ was not

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